SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

The SENATE held a brief session yesterday, and, after disposing of such business as was offered, ad.

journed over to Tuesday next. The House of Representatives did not sit yesterday, but will meet to-day, when, in order to participate in the festivities incident to the New

A private letter to the Charleston Courier, dated at Mexico on the 7th instant, states that Mr. GADS- having the jurisdiction, as it is called, of the land, DEN was making progress towards a favorable settlement of the questions pending between the United The Government of the Union could, we presume, States and Mexico.

Year, it will also adjourn to Tuesday.

The Union of yesterday has a long reply to our article of the day before, giving a brief history of the late Coalition in Massachusetts between certain professedly antagonistic parties. As the facts which we narrated are notorious and undeniable, and as our object in stating them was historical rather than controversial, we should be disposed to leave the case where it is, especially as a suitable rejoinder to the Union would lead to a more extended exposition of Massachusetts coalitions and to personal references which we would willingly avoid. We are not sure, however, whether our duty does not demand of us to follow the Union into the merits of transactions to which it invites us; but as this would require a little time, we must be governed somewhat by our convenience.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

Having been taught in youth to reverence these in favor of the purchase : famed Resolutions, as embodying the essence of all political truth, it was not without a revival of ancient feeling that we witnessed their exhumation and appearance in the Union of yesterday, far behind the times, as we must admit them now to be. A friend suggests, however, in the following note, that in reviving them the Union has committed an unfairness which a recurrence to their history will expose. He says that-

"When these resolutions of Virginia were adopted they were sent to the different States to invoke the opinion of each State upon them. Answers were returned by many States, and every answer negatived the apparent and direct meaning of the resolutions. These answers were referred by the Virginia Legislature to a committee of their body. It so happened that Mr. MADISON, who had reported the resolutions, was also the chairman of the committee to which the answers were referred. He reported upon the same, and in a very elaborate and ingenious report destroyed the apparent and direct meaning of the resolutions."—(See Second Edition of Eliott's Debates.)

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In noticing the extension of widows' half-pay pensions by the last Congress, the Secretary of the Interior says:

"The widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines, and mariners who served in the navy during the same period are not embraced by the act; but why such discrimination should be made cannot be well conceived."

DOLLARS IN CHINA.-The Boston Daily Advertiser has received a Gazette, supplement to the China Mail of September 29, which, among other public documents, contains a communication from the Imperial Commissioner, Yeh, Governor-General of the Twang provinces, and a proclamation of the local authorities of Canton, Hoo, and Le, decreeing that, in consequence of the scarcity of the dollars which have hitherto formed the principal medium of trade, all dollars, whether of the new or old coinage, shall be allowed to circulate among merchants and dealers in one uniform mode, and that the treasury will in future be guided in the receipt of dollars by their purity. without raising any question whether they bear the "devices of eagles, horses, flowers, or plants, at one and the same rate as those with flowery millings." This deeree apparently authorizes the receipt of United States, Mexican, Peruvian, and Bolivian dollars on the same footing as Spanish milled dollars, subject to an allowance for difference of purity and weight when ascertained.

The remains of Pulaski have been disinterred at Savannah, preparatory to the erection of a monument. There seems but little doubt of the identity of the remains, which consist of a complete skeleton, for the skull shows the wound which Pulaski is known to have received.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF FLORIDA. - A report appears in the Tallahassee papers of the fiscal affairs of the State for the year ending 31st of October last. The total amount of revenue proper from all sources has been \$57,102, and the expenditures \$109,876, including \$46,813 paid on account of Indian hostilities and to defray the expenses should be kept in the possession of the Govern of the last General Assembly.

GEN. HITCHGOCK.—The terms in which the change made in the command of the military division west of the Rocky Mountains is announced in many of the papers is calculated-undesignedly, no doubt-to reflect injuriously upon the character of Gen. HITCHCOCK, whom Gen. Wool goes out to relieve. The 2d Infantry, of which Gen. HITCHCOCK is Colonel, has been ordered home, and he returns with his command, as a matter of course. He has been the senior officer on the Pacific since the return of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, two or three years ago, and from his well established character for intelligence, discretion, and sound judgment, as well as gallantry and professional worth, we venture to say that the manifold, difficult, and responsible duties of his important command have been discharged to the satisfaction of the War Department and the Executive.

M. DE MOSQUERO, Archbishop of Bogota, lately died at Marseilles on his way to Rome.

marble.

We have on several occasions called the attention of our readers to the recent appointment of a Russian diplomatic agent at the Sandwich Islands and the bearings of such an event on the interests of the United States. Stoeckl is known and personally esteemed in the social the coming month. as well as diplomatic circles of our metropolis. He has also been employed in Egypt and Asia, and was for several years the second Secretary of the Russian Legation at London under Count Pozzo di Borgo. Enjoying the special confidence of Count Nesselrode, he was selected to fill the mission to the Sandwich Islands as a pioneer in the observation and survey of these new regions opening to Russian diplomacy and enterprise. This station is considered at present as a link between the western part of South America, China, Japan, Kamschatka, and Eastern Siberia. Should the question of the annexation of the islands to the United States assume a serious aspect, the Russian agent will be very likely to act for himself alone, without joining in any protestations that may be made by the representatives of England and France. [Tribune.

The Messrs. Harper, having saved a few copies of the work about to be issued by Dr. Kann, narrating his first Polar expedition, are now engaged in preparing a new edition, which will be published in five or six weeks.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

A late number of the Charleston Mercury con-

It appears to us probable, however, that the State residence of the Father of his Country; and, since by no means regret such a measure. We doubt, indeed, whether there would not be more fitness in its becoming the property of his native State than that of the Federal Government; although we could not perceive any necessity for the latter's were the United States to become the purchaser. the policy of building longitudinal lines of comown the property and enjoy all its benefits and uses, the same as any non-resident proprietor could, without possessing the jurisdiction or sovereignty of the soil; although we have no idea that were Congress to purchase the property the State of Virginia would refuse to it the jurisdiction. However, should Virginia decide to buy Mount Vernon, we hope that Congress will present to the State a suitable monument for the venerated spota simple white marble column, we should say, lofty enough to be seen from the city which bears his name, and from which every visiter of the metropolis could direct his eyes and say, "there is Mount Vernon; that is the TOMB OF WASHINGTON." This moreover would redeem the pledge made by Congress in 1799.

The subjoined proceedings have taken place in the Legislature of Virginia, and we learn privately that there is little doubt the committee will report the inconsiderable altitude of the whole route.

IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 17. Mr. Burono moved that that portion of the Governor's Message which related to the purchase of Mount Vernon be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the same on behalf of the State; also, to inquire as to the price and terms upon which such purchase may be negoti-ated, and as to what disposition should be made of this sacred homestead of the illustrious patriot if it shall be ound expedient for the State to purchase the same.

Dr. PATRICK said that he had no objection to the refer ence of the resolution to a committee; but, from the manner in which he had seen the subject discussed by the papers, he would be led to oppose the purchase of Mount Vernon at the extravagant price demanded. Two hundred thousand dollars is certainly much more than the land would be worth, probably ten or fifteen times, or perhaps twenty times more. He would, at the proper time, when the subject is reported, state his objections to the course pursued by the resolution.

Mr. McKeszie, of Alexandria, said he had not the plea-

sure of an acquaintance with the gentleman from Pittsylvania, (Mr. Buford;) but, as the matter had been brought to the attention of the House, he would state that, shortly after the passage of the bill through both Houses of Congress in 1850 or '51, establishing military asylums for old soldiers, it was suggested to the President of the Board on Asylums that Mount Vernon would be a suitable place for its chief asylum; that it would be grateful to the American people that Mount Vernon should pass into the hands of the Government; that the present pro-prietor was willing it should do so, and that Congress would no doubt make a sufficient appropriation to fit it up. That being done, it was suggested that a guard of honor be placed there, to keep sacred all that pertained to the Father of his Country. The Board visited Mount Vernon, and had an interview with the proprietor. But the price demanded for it was deemed too high, and the Board, who seemed to have a delicate regard to the health and comfort of the commander who was to have the charge of the asylum, considered the place rather un-healthy. Finding these difficulties in the way, and being anxious that the Government should get possession of it, the certificate of the physician who had practised in the present proprietor's family was procured, which showed that the amount for medical services rendered during five years, for a family of twenty, did not exceed \$40. The property was offered at a price which he presumed at the time the Board would not hesitate to accept; but in that he was mistaken, for they did refuse to purchase it on the terms proposed, and they did so injudiciously in his

The terms on which this Commonwealth can obtain Mount Vernon is \$200,000, including the mansion, outmade subject to the understanding that the remains of the General or any of the family shall never be removed. If Virginia desires to get this property, now is the time to pose of it to the General Government at a much higher What is the price in comparison with the great service rendered to this people by the Father of his Country, the great and good Washington? With what satisfaction session of this sacred spot would be hailed by the the Ohio, it was unnecessary for him to state. It would be a source of general gratification and pride that Virginia would possess that hallowed spot, sacred forever as the

Virginia. There were many reasons which influenced him to that conviction. He did not intend to give his views on the subject at that time. He would do so when the matter came before the House in its proper form. He should, however, repeat his opinion that it was pre-eminently the duty of the Government of Virginia to get posession of Mount Vernon under any circumstances not entirely unreasonable. He hoped the House would adopt

The vote on its adoption was then put and carried.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT .- We learn that about a make it probable that the cost per mile, according to the exceed, if it comes up to, the estimate for the smaller dithousand, will cost three hundred and sixty thousand dol- her untoward fate will be regretted .- Tribune. lars, or ten times less than stated by the correspondent The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Cus- alluded to. We hear that the contract has not been comtom-house at St. Louis, Missouri, to be constited of pleted, nor will it be until every consideration likely to million loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has rebeen carefully taken.

We are pleased to learn (says the Alexandria Gazette) that the track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was completed to Willis's Mill on Saturday last, and that We are now able to announce the arrival in this city of the cars will commence running regularly to and from Mr. STORCEL, the diplomatic agent in question, on his that point on Monday, January 2d, thus reducing the disway to his post. He came direct from St. Petersburg by tance by stages to Gordonsville to fifteen miles. It is the the Pacific, and will remain in this country for some intention of the company to prosecute the work of track weeks. Having for nearly fourteen years filled the place laying during favorable weather, and it is anticipated to of Secretary of the Russian Legation in Washington, Mr. open the road to Orange Court-house about the middle of

> A mail train passed over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad the entire distance on Tuesday, the 13th. silla Valley. The Gazette states that it was only an experimental trip,

fought between the Turks and Russians, will at the present moment be read with interest :

"The temples, palaces, and porticoes, erected by a powerful line of kings, have been levelled with the dust. Naught remains of so much magnificence save a dirty oriental town of a thousand wretched houses, surrounded by crumbling walls and tottering towers of Byzantine struction. Almost equally a wreck is the onhull of an embryo two-decker, which stands unlaunched on the stocks; built here where timber and work are thesp; never finished; allowed to rot. Alas for Sinope!"

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT.

A Convention has been held at Bentonville, Artains an earnest and glowing appeal to the Ladies of kansas, to devise measures for the construction of the Southern States to come forward and by a com- what is called the "Western Border Railroad." from time to time reached us, through the public bined effort raise the requisite sum to purchase The projected line is to run from the northwestern corner of the State of Arkansas, through the counties of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Sebastian, frays at Erie, Pennsylvania, growing out of local of Virginia will ultimately purchase this venerated Scott, Polk, and Sevier, to the southwest part of the same State, terminating at some point on Red town, never dreaming that the violent transactions the failure of the proposition in Congress, we should river. It is described as being a link in an extended chain of railway ultimately to be constructed, passand the actors therein as rioters. We have, howThere is a society in this city, composed mostly of Gerof the great Mississippi Valley lying west of the of Pennsylvania, both of them residents of the vigreat river, and bringing into connexion and comcinage, letters remonstrating against the condemnamingling together all the various productions of

that valley. The Convention dwelt with some earnestness upon munication between North and South, not only to connect the variety of commercial products, but to soften the prejudices and harmonize the sentiments of the two sections of the Union, and to unite in the same interests their different social and political institutions.

A grant of land from Congress is expected with some degree of confidence, and the opinions of astute merchants and others are given in support of the position that the enterprise will pay the stock-

holders a speedy and remunerative per centage.

The Convention seemed to consider Fort Smith in Arkansas, as the eastern termination of the Pacific Railroad, and set forth many reasons to show the advantages of the Arkansas route. Among these are an array of vast mineral wealth, in salt, copper, coal, iron, and gypsum; no obstruction, no rough mountain pass, but a country also capable of yielding an immense variety of agricultural products. Also, the entire absence of frosts and snows upon any portion of the Arkansas route, and the impro-bability of hindrance to commerce by these causes are urged as facts determined by the latitude and

A resolution was passed recommending to Legislature to grant one-half of all the swamp lands within twelve miles of each side of any railroad, as fast as it is completed through the same, to the

FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.-It appears from the annual message of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, that the liabilities of the State are as follows:

State debt proper, \$3,801,856; bonds issued to rail-roads, \$1,945,000; United States surplus revenue and school fund, \$1,520,326; total, \$7,267,181. The prospective liabilities authorized by internal improvement bills already passed amount to about \$8,000,000; and if the internal improvement bill now before the Legislature should become a law, it will add \$6,400,000 to the sum, making a total State liability of \$21,667,181, including its present and prospective debt. The amount of country and city indebtedness by the issue of bonds is estimated at about \$5,000,000. Of the present indebtedness of the State, \$1,230,856 was incurred in building turnpike roads. The annual interest paid thereon is \$61,969, while the amount received thereon is only \$15,106 per annum, thus showing an annual loss of

The Ohio Legislature meets on Monday next. The State Journal says that out of the ninety-six men composing the lower House there are probably seventy of them who meet for the first time as legislators in any body or assembly.

The Sonora (California) Herald has the following item relating to a proposed filibustering expedition to the Amazon:

THE AMAZON EXCITEMENT .- A week or two since there was some excitement here among a few of the followers of Gen. Flores in reference to the Amazon gold digging. The whole thing is now pretty well understood, and the excitement has subsided. The grand object is to aid Gen. Flores, and afterwards to share the spoils. The idea of rich gold diggings is the decoy-duck to induce a certain of men to embark, who, when once there, can be ed as certainly as judicial investigation shall ensue. turned to account in the revolution. All who go within a year are to be charged nothing for a burial place, it being no more than right that the pioneers should have some advantages over future settlers. Now is the time, gentlemen; "make no delay!"

DARIEN SHIP CANAL EXPEDITION

It is stated in the English papers that the Darien Ship the United States, and has been brought to the attention | Canal Expedition was to sail from Southampton on the | here to President Pierce, and that it takes sides of this General Assembly by the Governor in his Annual | 17th December. It will consist of Dr. Culler, the disagrainst Mr. Dickinson and the Nationals. Of the overer of the route, Mr. Geisborne, engineer-in-chief, Administration, it declares that it "views its friends Messrs. Forde & Bennert, and four assistant engineers, as our friends, its opponents as our opponents." houses, garden, tomb, and two hundred acres of land ly- on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company. ing immediately around all that is sacred; the sale to be | and of Lieut. SINGER, Royal Engineers, and staff, in behalf of the British Government. At Jamaica the expedition will be joined by Lieut. STRANGE, United States Navy, and the surveying party under his command, on board act. The chances of obtaining it at any future time will be but slight. The amount demanded for this hallowed the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Holmes. spot has been offered by other parties with a view to dis- The Cyane will be joined by a British man-of-war from the Jamaica station, and by the French Admiral's ship, with French engineer officers on board, from Martinique, and the squadron will then proceed to Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Darien, where it will be reinforced entire Commonwealth, from the banks of the Potomac to by her Majesty's surveying sloop Scorpion, which has already sailed from England for that port; and the surveying parties will then cross the Isthmus to the river Savaplace where rests her noble son.

In a, where they will meet boating parties dispatched from Mr. Busono said he fully concurred with the gentleman a British man-of-war which is to be stationed at its mouth, from Alexandria (Mr. McKenzie) that this property in the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, and then commence a detailed survey of the route.

The destruction of the clipper Great Republic is justly considered to be a public calamity. She was not only one of the most beautiful ships ever built, but her extraordinary magnitude and the anticipations connected with her had caused her to be regarded with something of national pride and interest. The opinion was very generally entertained that she would outstrip all competitors and carry off the palm from the world, and her loss, just as she was about to start for the prize, sends a shock mile of the channel of this great work has been opened, far beyond the limits of the commercial class, among the and the tunnel commenced. Enough is already known to great public, of those who are in the habit of watching the progress of industry and enterprise in every departextended plan of a conduit nine feet diameter, will not ment. Besides, she was a scientific experiment. We were to learn from her whether the speed of ships inameter of seven feet. The Washington correspondent of creases indefinitely in proportion to their size, or whether a Baltimore paper was in error a few days since when he our builders have already reached the maximum of velostated that the bare cost of the bricks for this work would city as well as the bounds of safety and economy in nauexceed three millions of dollars. Forty millions of bricks, tical construction. In Europe, too, where her fame had the estimated amount necessary,) at nine dollars per already gone, her coming was anxiously looked for, and

RAILROAD LOAN .- The ordinance providing for the five enter into its faithful and prompt performance shall have ceived the approval of the Mayor of Baltimore, thus com- to a wagon, which is a fair average, would give 8,715 yet to be submitted to the action of the Legislature, but of the month, and upon one route only out of many, it Friday, (yesterday.) About two-thirds of them then gave will no doubt promptly receive from that body its necessary legalization.

A MONTH LATER FROM SANTA FE.

INDEPENDENCE, DEC. 22 .- The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday, and by it we have advices from Chihuahua to November 2. Business was extremely dull there, and it was thought that all the foreign merchants would leave in a few months for California.

Gen. GARLAND intends to establish a post on the Pecos, or near the Sevier river. Near Fort Fillmore a celebrated Muscallero Chief was | adds : killed by a Mexican. It will create a difficulty in Me

At Santa Fe, on the 12th November, Hugh G. SMITH was shot by one of the men in charge of Skillman's mail, but in a few days it will become permanent.

Sinore, the Coast of Pontus, in Asia Minor.—The following notice of Sinope, where the recent battle was following notice of Sinope, where the recent battle was and Stephenson, resolutely bent on a disturbance, entered the room. Their abuse called down upon them the condemnation of all present. Scallion then pre-sented his revolver and shot Smith twice: the second time the ball entered his chest, and it was afterwards cut out of his back. After the arrest of both of the men, the belief being general that Smith was killed, a jury was em-panelled, Scallion tried, and immediately kung. Smith alive and slowly recovering. It is a sad affair. Mr. Smith is much respected and beloved.

> PENNAL HENDRICK, convicted at Releigh, North Carolins, for passing counterfeit gold coin, has been fined \$2,500 and sentenced to hard labor for ten years.

give below one of the letters referred to, not deem-

ing it necessary to insert them both, and for con-

venience selecting the shorter of them. We have

nd a lawyer, and are glad to find that any thing

can be said in extenuation or justification of acts

ordinance of the Corporation of Erie to abate an

alleged nuisance within its limits can authorize the

inhabitants of the town to go six or seven miles off

wrong, whether public or private, without a resort

Messrs. Gales & Seaton-Gentlemen: I observed in

Pittsburgh had decided both the cases against the "riot-

ers." Both the fact and the epithet, I am sure, you will

be glad to correct, should you ever have occasion again to

refer to it. Let me say that there have been no riots.

Obstructions in the streets, placed there without authori-

ty of law, have been quietly removed by the city officers

Your paragraph also represents in substance that the

For honor and intelligence that bar will compare favora-

the law is with the city of Erie, and will be so pronounc-

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

escence in them.

The following resolutions were adopted at the

tion our cordial support, and view its friends as our friends,

to those Northern Democrats who, amidst the storm of fa-

rights of the South, we recognise as Democrats all our

ellow-citizens of the North who now stand firmly with us

are therefore pledged to defend the South from any future

Resolved, That to the ascendency and integrity of the

National Democratic party, based as it is upon the principles recognised in its platform, the people of the South

can confidently look as a guarantee for the preservation

that State by the first of December, reckoning from the

CHICAGO RAILROADS .- Chicago is becoming a great

railroad centre. The Chicago Journal furnishes a state-

there daily. The recapitulation gives to Chicago seventy-

"We would also state that, when all the railroads cen-

tering at this city are completed, we shall have nearly two hundred and fifty trains arriving and departing daily,

ringing and taking their thousands of passengers and

West. Chicago must improve more in strength and po-

The last report of the New Orleans and Jackson Rail

ready for use by the first of July next. The sum of

hands of the company; so that by the 1st of July it may

pulation under such influences than we dare predict.'

first of December .- Louisville Journal.

assaults upon her institutions.

in your excellent establishment.

PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 25, 1853.

THE LATE RIOT AT CINCINNATL

As belonging to the news of the day, we have The Cincinnati papers received last night contain the the following account of it : journals, of what was stated to be, and appeared to Some few days since there arrived in this city Monsig-

be, riotous destruction of property and bloody af-frays at Erie, Pennsylvania, growing out of local apostolic Nuncio of the Pope to Brazil, accompanied by a private secretary, the Rev. Mr. Virgue, who took up hostility to a certain railroad passing through that hostility to a certain railroad passing through that town, never dreaming that the violent transactions referred to were not rightfully designated as riots and the actors therein as a size of the residence of Archbishop Purcell, on Eighth street, adjoining the cathedral. On Sunday morning and evening addresses in Italian were made by him to an immense assemblage, which were translated by the

cinage, letters remonstrating against the condemna-tory language applied by the press to the victorial and amusement. The society in this city are in number proceedings at Eric and its neighborhood. Deny-ing to no man or body of men arraigned in our columns the privilege of being heard in defence, we the canal, in which is a large hall, where the men, women, and children of the society meet on Thursday evenings and on Sunday and Sunday evening to enjoy music, re-creation, and amusement. Many of the members have come from those sections of their native land where revogreat respect for the writer, both as a gentleman lution, by being disastrous to their fortunes and places, have compelled them to seek a home more congeni them in the free land of America.

can be said in extenuation or justification of acts apparently so illegal and outrageous. While, however, yielding all faith and credit to what our friend offers in their defence, we still do not see how an ordinance of the Corporation of Erie to abate an ordinance of the Corporation of Erie to abate an ner. On Sunday morning this subject was discussed in their hall, and it was unanimously resolved, inasmuch as it was understood that Bedini would leave the city on and destroy a railroad bridge; and we should sup-nose that the courts would afford redress for any form a procession and march down past the Archbishop's residence, have a speech in German and one in English, when, after groans by the whole procession, they were to march down to Fifth street, where a gallows was to be erected on which Bedini was to be hung in effigy and be publicly burnt amidst hisses and groans. The afternoon and evening were spent by the men and women to comcour Saturday's Intelligencer a paragraph headed " Eric | plete the preparation of the effigy, gallows, transparen-Riots," in which it is stated that the Circuit Court at cies, &c.

In the mean time information had been conveyed to the Mayor and Chief of Police, probably colored and distorted, as to the object and intent of the procession. Secret the force was detailed for special service, and were held in readiness to resist and repel violence. The Mayor and his Chief counselled with the Police Judge and agreed on the plan of management to suppress what was supposed to be intended as a riot.

and those chosen by them to assist. Not an act has been The procession was formed and left the hall at quarter done in the city of Erie without the ordinance of the before 10 o'clock at night, which fact was communicated to the station house. It consisted of some twelve hundred people, two hundred of whom were women, some Councils directing it and the Mayor supervising its execution. Is it right under these circumstances to denomiof whom having young lads with them, led by the hand. The men marched four abreast, arm in arm, nate such acts riots or such actors rioters? Even if mistaken, the authority of the city should be sufficient to and were divided into four divisions, each of which had a captain. Many carried lighted torches, and several transshield her peaceful citizens from the brand of rioters. The people of Brie are as far from being rioters as the rencies decked the line. On these transparencies were the following mottoes: "Down with Bedini; operatives at this moment pursuing their lawful calling "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;" "Down with the an Butcher;" "No Priests;" "No Kings;" "No The fact stated is very erroneous indeed. In one of the cases the Circuit Court not only refused to enjoin the effigy of the Nuncio. It was a figure fantastically dresscity authorities from removing the railroad obstructions ed, with a gilded pasteboard mitre on its head, a rope was around its neck, and it was suspended to a sort of from the streets, but declared that the road was made gallows, and thus borne aloft. Around it was a mock body-guard, armed with old swords, pistols, &c. without authority of law and in fraud of the law that existed. In the other case the court granted a preliminary The procession marched east to Walnut street, down

Walnut to Ninth, and down Ninth to Plum, where was eninjunction "until further order," or till answer by the city, which is to be put in within thirty days. Even acted the bloody riot. The Chief of Police, having been notified of the approach this was granted with great hesitancy. Your notice contains the inquiry, will the rioters submit now? The city

of the procession, instantly ordered his entire force to this locality. Half were placed on one side of the street and authorities will doubtless submit to whatever may be re-half on the other. The Freemen procession came on, somewhat noisy, but saying, so far as we could learn, no-When the head of the procession had reached the cor-

principal instigators of the mob profess to say that the law is on their side. Now, these instigators are the entire bar of Eric, with the exception of two, or at most cheers, or rather yells, not knowing probably who they Conceiving this to be disorderly conduct, the three members in the interest of the railroad companies. were. Chief of Police gave the order, "Arrest them, boys!" In a moment one hundred policemen pounced on to the unbly with equal numbers in any bar in the Union. It is suspecting Germans, and commenced obeying orders. hardly fair for strangers to them and their characters to
assume that their opinions, solemnly given and acted

Those who were seized fought in self-defence, but still
were unable to sustain themselves. Their comrades in the rear supposing the procession had been attacked by Catholics, came to the sid of their comrades, and fought upon by them, is mere pretence. I will undertake to say, and both of you have some knowledge of me, that such other things as they could lay their hands on. One after another, however, was knocked down, when at last a pistol was discharged from their ranks. This, the police say, was followed by at least two more, when Watchman Carroll exclaimed, "Boys, I am shot." At the discharge of these pistols the two parties separated somewhat, but only for a moment. The police, who had been using their meeting of a portion of the Democratic members of maces—dangerous instruments, to say the least—freely, pulled out their pistols and fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The balls whizzed in every direction, not less the Legislature of Georgia on Monday week.

It will be seen that the party determines to adthan fifty shots being fired within two minutes' time. Supreme Court of New York on Wednesday morning for
This was too much for the Preemen, and in the greatest consternation those who were not already in the

who had firearms discharged them back as they ran, but, being too badly frightened to take aim, did no injury Resolved, That the principles and sentiments declared Many of them left their hats, canes, and part of their clothing behind them, while all the transparencies and by the National Democratic Convention of 1852 remain in unimpaired strength as the bond which draws together the effigy fell into the hands of the bold and conquering the Democracy of every section of our country in sympa-thy and union, and that the Democratic party of Georgia police force.

Short as the fight was it was bloody. Two of the Free avails itself of this occasion to reiterate its cordial acquimen had four balls put into them. Both were pronounced mortally injured yesterday, and it was rumored this morning that one of them had died. In addition to these, Resolved. That we recognise in President Pierce a longtried, patriotic, and consistent exponent of these princi-ples and sentiments; that his exposition of them in his it is known that sixteen others, who were in the procesn, received pistol wounds, so that the police mu Inaugural Address and recent message to Congress meets with our full concurrence; and having unabated confitaken good aim, with a determination to leave their mark. In addition, quite a number, say thirty or forty, were dence in his fidelity to them, we pledge to his Administra-

ruelly beaten over their heads with maces and colts. Two policemen were injured. Watchman Carroll re-eived a pistol ball in his right thigh, which made a painits opponents as our opponents.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia emphatically avows its construction of the Baltimore Platful though not a dangerous wound. He was taken home, and is doing well. Lewis Housman had one of his thumbs broken by a blow from a club while engaged in the struggle. It is feared that the thumb must be amputated.

form of 1852, in reference to the slavery question, to be distinct repudiation of the principle of the Wilmot Pro-The Police received no orders to fire. They were told viso in any future organization of territory now in our possession or hereafter to be acquired, and that we cannot to protect themselves, and they now contend that self-derecognise any one as belonging to the Democratic party who shall seek to enforce or shall advocate this principle fence justified such a murderous use of their weapons. In a few minutes after the pistols were fired the streets were cleared, and the noise of the "battle-field" died away. Our attention was turned to the watch-house. Resolved. That while our warmest sympathies are due

On ordinary occasions the watch-house is amply large naticism on the slavery question which has raged in past years in their section of the Union, stood firmly on the for the "poor unfortunates" arrested by the police, but on Sunday evening, after the riot, it was filled to excess. Sixty-four had been arrested upon the "battle-ground" and hurried into the watch-house. Five, six, and seven on the platform of the National Democratic party, and were crowded into one little cell, so thick that not even the half of them could sit down. Outside the cells was a conglomerated mass of policemen, reporters, lawyers, city officers, and lookers-on. It was a perfect Babel. Some were laughing, some were hurrahing, others cursing, and others crying. There was a prisoner, with the blood streaming down his neck, begging that his wounds of the reserved rights of the States within the Union, and might be dressed, and then another protesting his inno

especially of their constitutional rights with reference to ace and begging that he might be released. The Chief of Police, finding that a number of the pristructure o their welcome work. The wounded prisoners were taken miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois out of their cells one at a time, their wounds dressed are lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on towards and then returned to their cells. It was a pitiful sight, this prosperous State. At a point beyond Peoria, during and one we hope will never be witnessed in our watcha single month, seventeen hundred and forty-three wag- house again.

The next morning the prisoners were taken from the watch-house and arraigned in Court, where, on motion of pleting the action of the Council in the premises. It has souls to the population. This being but the emigration their counsel, a hearing of the case was postponed until would not be an unreasonable assertion to say that fifty bail for their appearance, and the remainder were comthousand men, women, and children will have gone into mitted to jail in default of bail.

> the city is equal to or greater than the product of all the wheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland. The ment of the number of trains arriving and departing from whole shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are adapted to the growth of the oyster, and, as but one year is required for their full growth, an immense profit four trains arriving and departing daily. The Journal accrues to those engaged in the business-a profit which is estimated at some three hundred to six hundred per cent. There are 250 vessels engaged in the business. which average about 900 bushels to the cargo, and require nine or ten days for the trip. These vessels, makhe mineral products and manufactures of the East and ing in the aggregate 5,000 trips during the eight months in the year in which they are engaged, give a total of 4,800,000 bushels per year sold in the Baltimore market. The oysters bring an average price of fifty cents per bushel, which gives a grand total of \$2,400,000 per year paid for cysters by the dealers in the city. Some of the houses send by the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and road Company says that the portion of the road extend-ing from New Orleans to the Louisiana line, a distance of eighty-seven and a half miles, will be finished and Susquehanna Railroads, to say nothing of the other modes of transportation, from eight to twelve tons of "canned" \$1,027,099 is required to complete it thus far, and the available means for this purpose are, or will be, in the all parts of Virginia and North Carolina. In the "shocking" of oysters the shells will increase about one-fourth, which would give a total of about 6,000,000 bushels of be confidently expected that a daily line of cars will be which would give a total or about 0,000,000 bushels, which sell for two cents per bushel, making a return of \$120,000 per year for the shells alone.

PROM AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival at Falmouth, England, of the steamer with no little pain copied the accounts which have particulars of the riot which occurred in that city on Sun- Victoria, we have dates from Melbourne to September day last. We abridge from the Gazette and the Times | 23, Sydney to September 19, and Adelaide to September 29. She brings 184,000 ounces of gold, valued at \$3,128,000, besides 20,000 ounces in the hands of passengers, some of whom have nuggets varying from 34 to

The Melbourne papers continue to print wonderful gold stories. Three men in six days are said to have obtained one hundred and ninety-two pounds. The Legislative Council of Victoria had abolished the gold license fee. For the next three months a fee of £2 is to be collected, when the fee for the right to dig will be altogether done away with. Land sells at Melbourne at enormous rates; some bring over \$700 per foot. Labor still continues high:

In Victoria the daily yield of gold is estimated at fifty thousand pounds. Gold to the value of five million nine hundred and fifty-five jounds sterling had already been shipped from that province this year. The population was still increasing

In the third week in September 375 persons arrived at Melbourne, and only 274 left. The number of inhabitants in the district is now 250,000. There was much confusion and some disappointment, but the colony was rapidly rising.

Some of the passengers who came home in the Victoris represent the social state of Melbourne as truly frightful, and say the new arrivals were experiencing fearful mortality.

AFFAIRS AT ERIE.

We gather from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser the following particulars of the disorder at Harbor Creek on Tuesday last:

A party of the railroad officers and others went up yesterday (Tuesday) to Harbor Creek, with the intenascertaining the extent of damage done to the line on the previous evening. Among them were Mr. C. C. DENNIS, Superintendent of the Buffalo and State Line Road; Messrs. Coughlin, Jones, Hopper, and others, conductors and agents of the Erie and North East Line; Mr. W. M. Kasson, Col. Johnson, and several other citizens of

Upon arriving at Harbor Creek they found a mob of armed men tearing up the track where it had just been relaid by the laborers, and Mr. Coughlin walked up to the spot and stood quietly looking on. He was met by shouts of "There's a damned spy! kill him! hang him! knock him on the head!" and similar friendly suggestions. Mr. Coughlin retreated towards the cars, presenting a revolver at his assailants and warning them to keep off. On sight of the weapon several of them shrank back, but three or four of the more desperate rushed towards him with their pickaxes raised, when Mr. Coughlin pulled the trigger. Two of the caps missed fire, but the third took effect, and the bullet struck one of the mob on the side of the head, inflicting only a slight wound. Mr. Coughlin then reached the cars, and was induced by

Mr. Dennis to get on to a locomotive and leave the spot. Shortly afterwards the ringleaders induced the mob to demand that Mr. Dennis should be delivered up to then and with that object some six or seven hundred ruffians approached the cars in which that gentleman and his friends were seated. They surrounded the car, and some of them jumped upon the platform and entered. Mr. Kasson and others inquired if they had any authority for arresting Mr. Dennis, and they replied that the mob was their authority, and that was enough for them. Mr. Dennis wished to leave the car, fearful of endangering the lives of his friends, but they would not suffer him to do so. The mob then became furious, and swore that they would have Mr. Dennis, when Mr. Kasson rushed forward to the engine and started it himself. The track was speedily cleared of the mob, and those on the train, with the exception of one or two, jumped off. The cars, after depositing Mr. Dennis and his party in the State of New York, returned for the passengers from Cleveland.
Shortly after the train had left Harbor Creek the Erie

rabble, headed by the Mayor, reached the spot, swelling the number of the mob to some two thousand men. The sheriff and militia of the county also arrived, and the latter, under pretence of putting a stop to the riot, took possession of the track and drove off the laborers.

It has now been satisfactorily demonstrated that the

property or the lives of their passengers. How long this state of affairs is to be suffered to continue is a matter of some interest not only to the railroad company, but to

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Alexander Heilbronn, an alleged fugitive from justice in Great Britain, Mr. RICHARD BUSTERD, counsel for the prisoner, moved in the chambers of the Supreme Court of New York on Wednesday morning for and directed to Mr. NELSON, the Commissioner before whom the proceedings upon the arrest of Heitbronn were pending, and to the United States Marshal.

The case was fully argued some days ago before Judge MITCHELL, on the part of the claimant by Mr. WHITING; Mr. Blunt, the district attorney of this county, also being heard on the same side. On behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Bustune contended that

the Commissioner who issued the warrant under the re-quisition of the President of the United States had no jurisdiction of the case for the want of the "complaint under oath" required by the tenth article of the treaty itself, and by the first section of the act of Congress of 1848, passed to give effect to the treaty stipulations. It was also contended by the counsel for Heilbronn that the copies of the original depositions produced before the Commissioner, and upon which he claims to found his jurisdiction, upon their face show that the crime of forgery, which it is alleged was committed, was not in amitted. The endorsement on the bill of exchange was as follows: "Rec'd for McIntosh & Co .- Alex's Heilbronn, 9 Vine street, Regent street, 73 Alderman-bury." Other grounds were stated involving the question

of the constitutionality of the act of Congress of 1848.

The Department at Washington thought the case of so much importance that it directed Силь. О'Conon, the United States District Attorney, to give the matter his personal attention. The hearing before Judge MITCHELL has been adjourned

several times on the application of the United States offi-cers, and Mr. O'Conon stated on Wednesday that the United States Marshal must refuse any further obedience to the orders of the New York Supreme Court in this A conflict between the Federal and State Governments

thus seems to be inevitable. Indeed it may be said to have occurred, as Judge Mitchell on Wednesday morning delivered his decision, directing the discharge of Heilbronn on the grounds above stated, and the United States Marshal, under the sanction and direction of the Federal Government, refuses to free the prisoner from restraint and imprisonment.

Mr. Bustuan is about to commence an action against the Marshal for the penalty of \$1,000 provided for by the State laws in such case; and so the whole question of the authority of the State Courts to interfere with the action of a Federal magistrate will be presented for adjudication, first in the State Courts, and then on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The questions involved in this issue are of great legal

nicety and importance .- N. Y. Commercial Advertes

NAVY ENGINEERS. - The following Navy Engineers were found qualified for promotion by the Board of Engineers which adjourned on Saturday, the 24th instant: First Assistant Engineer Michael Quinn to be a Chief Engi_ neer; Second Assistant Engineer James M. Adams to be THE OYSTER TRADE OF BALTIMORE. -According to the a First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineer Baltimore American, the product of the oyster trade of Oscar Davids to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

The following candidates were found qualified for admission as Third Assistant Engineers, in the following order of merit: Richard M. Bartleman, James F. Lam-din, Marshall P. Jordan, Wm. M. Willet, John Howell, William H. Hunt, Charles Shroeder, George W. Cotey, John Hollins, Samuel C. Latimer, Alex. Greer. The several gentlemen will accordingly be appointed to fill vacancies in the rank of Third Assistant Engineers, as they may occur .- Star.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GEN. WOOL .- Most of the influential citizens of Troy have addressed the gallant Gen. Wook asking him to accept a public dinner as a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, not alone to his acknowledged bravery and patriotism, but to his social virtues and personal worth. The General, in a frank, characteristic n cepts the invitation, and fixes upon the 31st of December as a convenient day.

A new case under the Maine Liquor Law occurred in one of the Massachusetts cities lately. A jug of rum was taken by the authorities from a man and laid up to awa.t decision. The man claimed that, under the law, they had a right to seize the liquor but not the jug; that was he property, and the law, said nothing of it. The "legal question" was settled by turning out the liquor and returning the jug.